In the Claims

The Claims have been amended as follows:

1. (Amended) A method for inhibiting restenosis of a blood vessel, comprising: implanting a device into the blood vessel of a patient, the device comprising a coating including a first region having a component for reducing or preventing the formation of thrombi and a second region having a component for reducing or preventing infiltration of macrophages in the thrombi, wherein the second region of the coating is positioned beneath the first region.

Cl 9

3. (Amended) The method of Claim 1, wherein

the component for reducing or preventing the formation of thrombi is selected from a group of heparin, sodium heparin, low molecular weight heparin, hirudin, argatroban, forskolin, vapiprost, prostacyclin and prostacyclin analogs, D-phe-pro-arg-chloromethylketone, dipyridamole, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa platelet membrane receptor antibody, and recombinant hirudin; and

Cl 10

the component for reducing or preventing the infiltration of macrophages in the thrombi is selected from a group of aspirin, diclofenac, etodolac, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, ketorolac, nabumetone, naproxen, oxaprozin, clobetasol, diflucortolone, flucinolone, halcinolonide, halobetasol, dexamethasone, betamethasone, corticol, cortisone, prednisone, and prednisolone.

4. (Amended) The method of Claim 1, wherein the coating includes an ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer or a poly(n-butyl methacrylate) polymer.

8. (Amended) A stent comprising pores formed in the surface wherein the sent is made from an anti-thrombogenic material and wherein the pores contain an anti-inflammatory substance, the anti-inflammatory substance being selected from a group consisting of diclofenac, etodolac, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, ketorolac, nabumetone, naproxen, oxaprozin, clobetasol, diflucortolone, flucinolone, halcinolonide, halobetasol, betamethasone, corticol, cortisone, prednisone, and prednisolone.

A11

10. (Amended) A stent for inhibiting restenosis of a mammalian blood vessel, comprising a generally tubular structure carrying an active component, wherein the active component comprises an anti-thrombogenic substance selected from a group of heparin, sodium heparin, low molecular weight heparin, hirudin, argatroban, forskolin, vapiprost, prostacyclin and prostacyclin analogs, D-phe-pro-arg-chloromethylketone, dipyridamole, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa platelet membrane receptor antibody, and recombinant hirudin and an anti-inflammatory substance selected from a group of diclofenac, etodolac, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, ketorolac, nabumetone, naproxen, oxaprozin, clobetasol, diflucortolone, flucinolone, halcinolonide, halobetasol, betamethasone, corticol, cortisone, prednisone, and prednisolone.

A12

12. (Amended) The stent of Claim 10, wherein the stent has an ethylene vinyl alcohol or a poly(n-butyl methacrylate) coating which contains the active component.

A13

13. (Amended) A matrix comprising a liposome carrying an active component for inhibiting the migration or proliferation of smooth cells wherein the active component inhibits the formation of thrombus and inhibits the infiltration of inflammatory cells in the thrombus.

14. (Amended) The matrix of Claim 13, additionally including a polysaccharide for inhibiting the liposome's uptake by the inflammatory cells.

A 13

Please add the following new claims:

16. (New) The matrix of Claim 13, wherein the matrix is in the form of a particle.

17. (New) The stent of Claim 8, wherein the anti-thrombogenic material reduces or prevents the formation of thrombi.

18. (New) A stent comprising a coating having a first region and a second region disposed beneath the first region, the first region having a substance for the treatment of thrombus formation and the second region having a steroidal or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory substance.

19. (New) A stent comprising a first layer containing an anti-inflammatory drug and a second layer disposed over the first layer, wherein the second layer reduces or prevents the formation or accumulation of thrombi on the stent.

A 14

20. (New) The stent of Claim 19, wherein the second layer is made of a material comprising polytetrafluoroethylene.

21. (New) A method of treatment of restenosis of a blood vessel, comprising injecting a polymeric composition in a liquid form in a region of the blood vessel in need of treatment, the composition including a first agent capable or reducing or preventing formation of thrombus and a second agent having anti-inflammatory characteristics; and causing the polymeric composition to solidify.